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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
SPOKANE DIVISION**

TIMOTHY BLEEKER, individually
and on behalf of all others similarly
situated

Plaintiff,

v.

PFIZER, INC.

Defendant.

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CASE NO.

COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Timothy Bleeker (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all other similarly situated, files this Class Action Complaint against Defendant Pfizer, Inc. and alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This case arises from adulterated, misbranded, or unapproved varenicline-containing drugs (“VCDs”) that were designed, manufactured, marketed, distributed, packaged, or

1 ultimately sold by Defendant Pfizer in the United States under the brand name Chantix®. These
2 VCDs are non-merchantable and are not of the quality that the Defendant Pfizer represented.

3 2. The brand name drug Chantix is known generically as varenicline and is a partial
4 nicotine agonist. It is a first-line therapy in the treatment to help quit smoking. Unlike many other
5 smoking-cessation aids, Chantix does not contain nicotine.

6 3. Pfizer obtained approval from the United States Food and Drug Administration
7 (“FDA”) to sell Chantix as a first of its kind treatment in May 2006.

8 4. Chantix quickly became one of Pfizer’s fastest growing products. Major media
9 spending on Chantix totaled approximately \$55 million in 2007 (the year after its approval). In the
10 year Chantix launched, Pfizer spent approximately \$4.3 million in medical journal advertisements
11 alone.
12

13 5. The market rapidly embraced Chantix and continues to do so to this day. For
14 example, from its launch through 2015, the number of Chantix prescriptions for Medicaid
15 beneficiaries increased 13,277%.¹
16

17 6. The price for Chantix has also steadily climbed since its launch. Price estimates at
18 launch were approximately \$113.98 climbing to \$254.50 in 2015. By 2018, the price had more
19 than doubled to \$485 for a 30-day supply, bringing in \$997 million in sales that year.²
20

21 7. The market for smoking-cessation treatments remains strong with sales of Chantix
22 at approximately \$919 million prior to recall. Chantix had remained one of the few, and most
23
24
25

26 ¹ Xiaomeng Yue, et al., *Trends in Utilization, Spending, and Prices of Smoking-Cessation Medications in*
27 *Medicaid Programs: 25 Years Empirical Data Analysis, 1991–2015*, AM. HEALTH DRUG BENEFITS, at
28 275-85 (Sept. 2018), www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6207314/.

² Arlene Weintraub, *Price of Pfizer’s smoking-cessation drug Chantix doubles in just 5 years: report*,
FIERCE PHARMA (June 26, 2018), <https://www.fiercepharma.com/pfizer-hikes-price-smoking-cessation-drug-chantix-106-5-years-report>.

1 prevalent, smoking-cessation drug treatments, and one of Pfizer's top drug products. Pfizer's
2 extended patent protection on Chantix ensures exclusivity through at least August 2022.

3 8. At all pertinent times for purposes of this action, Defendant Pfizer represented and
4 warranted to consumers that its VCDs (that is, what it purports to be Chantix) were therapeutically
5 equivalent to, and otherwise the same as, the actual FDA-approved brand name drug Chantix.
6 Specifically, Defendant Pfizer represented and warranted that the VCDs were fit for their ordinary
7 uses, met the specifications of Defendant's FDA-approved labeling materials, and that it
8 manufactured and distributed the VCDs in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.
9

10 9. Defendant willfully disregarded these standards, and knowingly and fraudulently
11 manufactured, sold, labeled, marketed, or distributed adulterated or misbranded VCDs for
12 purchase in the United States by consumers.
13

14 10. Defendant's VCDs were adulterated, misbranded, or both (and thereby rendered
15 worthless), through contamination with a probable human carcinogen known as N-nitroso-
16 varenicline. Additionally, Defendant was on notice of other potential contamination from
17 nitrosamines such as N-nitrosodimethylamine ("NDMA") and N-nitrosodiethylamine ("NDEA").
18

19 11. Defendant's VCDs also were adulterated, misbranded, or both by virtue of
20 Defendant's failure to adhere to current Good Manufacturing Practices ("cGMPs") and related
21 practices and regulations in the manufacture and distribution of Chantix. When a drug is
22 manufactured in a non-cGMP compliant manner, that means the manufacturer cannot assure that
23 the drugs meet the appropriate quality, purity, identity or strength. Accordingly, such drugs are
24 adulterated or misbranded or both.
25

26 12. According to the FDA and other global health authorities, nitrosamines are
27 dangerous probable human carcinogens.
28

13. According to FDA testing, Defendant's VCDs contained nitrosamine levels many times higher than the FDA's updated interim limits for nitrosamine impurities.

14. On July 2, 2021, and July 19, 2021, Pfizer began recalling its VCDs "because [the product] may contain levels of a nitrosamine impurity, called N-nitroso-varenicline, above FDA's acceptable intake limit."³ The FDA has yet to release full testing results for other nitrosamine impurities. On September 16, 2021, Pfizer extended its recall to all Chantix.⁴

15. On information and belief, N-nitroso-varenicline contamination of Defendant's VCDs dates back many years, at which point Defendant had actual or, at a minimum, constructive notice of the contamination.

16. Ironically, the Defendant's wrongful acts caused those people trying to use smoking products *less* to take a pill containing carcinogens similar to those contained in cigarettes.

17. Plaintiff received VCDs that were illegally and willfully introduced into the market by Defendant, which caused them and hundreds of other purchasers paying for or reimbursing prescriptions for these VCDs to sustain substantial economic damages and/or are now in need of medical monitoring. Defendant's VCDs were not fit for their ordinary use and Defendant has been unjustly enriched through the sale of these knowingly adulterated and misbranded drugs. Defendant's conduct, as detailed in this Complaint, also constitutes actionable common law fraud, consumer fraud, and violates state and federal law.

PARTIES

³ *FDA Updates and Press Announcements on Nitrosamine in Varenicline (Chantix)*, U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN., <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-safety-and-availability/fda-updates-and-press-announcements-nitrosamine-varenicline-chantix>.

⁴ *Pfizer Expands Voluntary Nationwide Recall to include All Lots of CHANTIX® (Varenicline) Tablets Due to N-Nitroso Varenicline Content*, U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN., <https://www.fda.gov/safety/recalls-market-withdrawals-safety-alerts/pfizer-expands-voluntary-nationwide-recall-include-all-lots-chantixr-varenicline-tablets-due-n>.

18. Plaintiff Timothy Bleeker is a citizen and resident of Washington. During the class period, Plaintiff obtained one or more of Defendant's VCDs. The product bore a unique National Drug Code ("NDC") which denoted that it was indeed sold, manufactured, and/or distributed into the United States supply chain by Defendant. Defendant expressly and impliedly warranted and represented to Plaintiff (either directly or indirectly by adopting warranties or representations that were passed along further downstream) that the VCDs were 'the same' as the branded Chantix. But in fact, Plaintiff bought a product that was not the same as Chantix. Had Plaintiff known the product was not the same, and rather that it was contaminated, adulterated, and/or misbranded, Plaintiff would not have obtained Defendant's VCDs. Likewise, had Defendant's deception about the impurities within their products been made known earlier, Plaintiff would not have obtained Defendant's VCDs.

19. Defendant Pfizer is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 235 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017. Defendant Pfizer on its own or through its subsidiaries regularly conducts business throughout the United States and its territories and possessions. At all times material to this case, Pfizer has been engaged in the manufacturing, sale, or distribution of Chantix and adulterated and misbranded VCDs in the United States.

20. Defendant has manufactured and distributed Chantix throughout the United States, for which consumers made co-payments, and purchasers either paid or reimbursed and/or obtained. On information and belief, the Plaintiff's payments include those payments for Defendant's VCDs, which were also manufactured, distributed, and sold during that same period.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

21. This Court has original jurisdiction under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), because (a) at least one member of the proposed class is a citizen of a state different from that of Defendant, (b) the amount in controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest

1 and costs, (c) the proposed class consists of more than 100 class members, and (d) none of the
2 exceptions under the subsection apply to this action.

3 22. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant under 28 U.S.C. § 1407, and
4 because Defendant has sufficient minimum contacts in the State of Washington, and because
5 Defendant has otherwise intentionally availed itself of the markets within the State of Washington
6 through their business activities, such that the exercise of jurisdiction by this Court is proper and
7 necessary.
8

9 23. Venue is proper in this District because the claims alleged in this action accrued in
10 this District and Defendant regularly transacts its affairs in this District.

11 24. Defendant is subject to the personal jurisdiction of this Court because the Defendant
12 conducts business within the State of Washington, maintains and carries out continuous and
13 systematic contacts within the State of Washington and this judicial District, regularly transacts
14 business within the State of Washington and this judicial District, and regularly avails themselves
15 of the benefits of their presence in the State of Washington and this judicial District.
16

17 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

18 **I. Background**

19 **A. Prescription Drug Reimbursement**

20 25. The pharmaceutical supply chain in the United States consists of four major actors:
21 pharmaceutical manufacturers, wholesale distributors, pharmacies, and Pharmacy Benefit
22 Managers (“PBMs”).
23

24 26. Pharmaceutical manufacturers produce drugs that they distribute to wholesale
25 distributors, who further distribute to retail or mail-order pharmacies. Pharmacies dispense the
26 prescription drugs to beneficiaries for consumption. Prescription drugs are processed through
27 quality and utilization management screens by PBMs.
28

1 27. TPPs contract with and pay PBMs to administer their drug programs. PBMs, acting
2 as agents for the TPPs, are tasked with developing drug formularies (the list of drugs included in
3 coverage at various pricing “tiers”), processing claims, creating a network of retail pharmacies,
4 and negotiating with pharmaceutical manufacturers. TPPs pay PBMs to control prescription drug
5 costs. In some instances, PBMs are responsible for placing drugs, such as Chantix, on the TPPs’
6 formularies.
7

8 28. In managing formularies, TPPs and their PBMs reasonably expect that branded
9 prescription drugs reimbursable on their formularies are the same as the respective FDA-approved
10 branded drugs. The TPPs permitted Chantix, and VCDs, to be included on their formularies based
11 on the Defendant’s misrepresentations that their VCDs were bioequivalent and the same as FDA-
12 approved branded Chantix, complied with all current Good Manufacturing Practices (“cGMPs”),
13 and were safe for consumption.
14

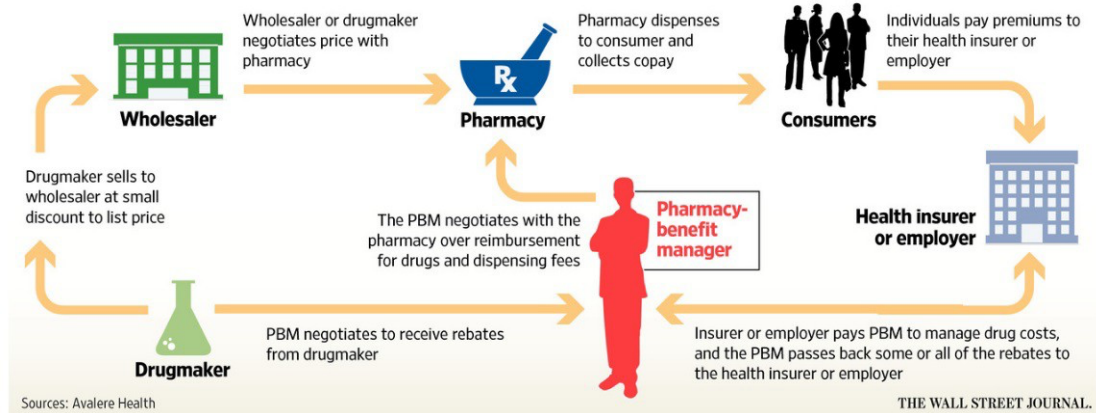
15 29. The formulary placement corresponds with the amount that a plan participant must
16 contribute as a co-payment when purchasing a drug—the higher the placement, the lower the co-
17 payment, and the higher likelihood that plan beneficiaries will purchase the drug instead of a more
18 expensive alternative. As a result, higher formulary placement increases the likelihood that a
19 doctor will prescribe the drug. TPPs provide copies of their PBMs’ formularies to providers,
20 pharmacists, and patients in their network to aid prescribers’ adherence to the formulary.
21

22 30. The following chart, published by the Wall Street Journal,⁵ broadly illustrates the
23 pharmaceutical supply chain:
24
25
26

27 ⁵ Joseph Walker, *Drugmakers Point Finger at Middlemen for Rising Drug Prices*, WALL ST. J. (Oct. 3,
28 2016), <https://www.wsj.com/articles/drugmakers-point-finger-at-middlemen-for-rising-drug-prices-1475443336>.

How Drug Distribution Works

A complex supply chain determines how prescription drugs are paid for in the U.S.



31. When patients present their prescription at a pharmacy, the drug's placement on the TPP's formulary will determine the amount of the patient's co-payment. Once the patient's prescription is filled, the pharmacy submits a claim to the PBM for reimbursement. PBMs then accumulate those individual reimbursements and present them to TPPs for payment.

B. Prescription Drug Product Identification and Tracing

32. For each approved product (whether brand or generic) the FDA issues a unique 10-digit code (the National Drug Code, or NDC) that follows the product from manufacturing through retail dispensing. The NDC embeds details about the specific product, including the identity of the manufacturer (or labeler), the strength, dosage form, and formulation of the drug, and the package size and type.⁶

33. The NDC is a critical component of each and every transfer of a prescription drug (from the manufacturer to the wholesaler; from the wholesaler to the retailer; and from the retailer to the consumer) and, therefore, every transaction is accompanied by and labeled with the NDC.

⁶ *National Drug Code Directory*, U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN., <https://www.fda.gov/Drugs/InformationOnDrugs/ucm142438.htm> (last updated Dec. 18, 2020); *National Drug Codes Explained*, DRUGS.COM, <https://www.drugs.com/ndc.html> (last updated Oct. 1, 2020).

1 This same code is used by TPPs in the real-time claims adjudication process to identify the precise
 2 dollar amount they will reimburse the pharmacy for a particular prescription drug purchase.

3 34. Retail prescription labels display the NDC of the dispensed product, which is part
 4 of the electronic dispensing record. In many cases, the “lot” number will also appear on the
 5 prescription bottle provided to the consumer and, thus, specifically indicate whether the recall
 6 applies to the particular pills in the bottle.⁷

8 35. The lot number is also used to report issues arising around a particular drug. For
 9 example, lot numbers are used by pharmacists to report Adverse Events (“AE”) (that is, patient-
 10 specific side effects or complications associated with the use of a prescription drug). This is an
 11 important part of drug safety monitoring in the United States and has led to recalls or relabeling of
 12 numerous drugs. Pharmacists make such reports using the FDA’s MedWatch system using Form
 13 3500.⁸

14 **C. The Drug Supply Chain Security Act Requires Tracing of Product**

15 36. The Drug Supply Chain Security Act (“DSCSA”)⁹ was enacted in 2013, and
 16 requires prescription drug manufacturers, wholesalers, repackagers, and pharmacies to
 17 “[e]xchange information about a drug and who handled it each time it is sold in the U.S. market.”
 18

19 37. The DSCSA was implemented as one part of the Drug Quality and Security Act
 20 (“DQSA”), aimed at addressing vulnerabilities in the drug supply chain, and facilitating tracing of
 21 certain prescription drugs in finished dosage form through the supply chain.¹⁰
 22
 23
 24

25 ⁷ A lot number is an identification number tied to a particular lot of pills from a single manufacturer.

26 ⁸ *Instructions for Completing Form FDA 3500*, U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN.,
 27 <https://www.fda.gov/safety/medwatch-forms-fda-safety-reporting/instructions-completing-form-fda-3500#Section%20B:%20Adverse%20Event%20or%20Product%20Problem> (last updated Mar. 27, 2018).

28 ⁹ 21 U.S.C. § 360eee.

¹⁰ Daniel R. Levinson, *Drug Supply Chain Security: Dispensers Received Most Tracing Information*, U.S. DEPT. HEALTH & HUM. SERVS., at 2 (Mar. 2018), <https://oig.hhs.gov/oei/reports/oei-05-16-00550.pdf>.

1 38. While the DSCSA was enacted in 2013, participants in the pharmaceutical supply
2 chain maintained similar information as a part of their ordinary course of business prior to the
3 enactment of the DSCSA.

4 39. The DSCSA generally requires participants in the drug supply manufacturing chain
5 (starting from the manufacturer, through the wholesaler, to the retail pharmacy) to retain, for every
6 pharmaceutical drug transaction, the following information about that transaction: product name;
7 National Drug Code; container size; number of containers; lot number; date of transaction; date of
8 shipment; and name and address of the entity transferring ownership and taking ownership of the
9 product.
10

11 40. The DSCSA requires that this data be kept in a manner to allow these authorized
12 participants to respond within 48 hours to requests from appropriate federal or state officials—in
13 the event of a recall or for the purpose of investigating suspect product or an illegitimate product—
14 for the transaction history of the pharmaceutical product.¹¹
15

16 41. The supply chain for distribution of prescription drugs in the U.S. is highly
17 concentrated. This means that data obtained from a relatively small number of market participants
18 can provide detailed information about the large majority of Chantix and VCD sales, transfers, and
19 prescription fills.
20

21 42. The entire process of reimbursing pharmacies and consumers for end-purchases
22 depends on the ability to know the precise drug and packaging that was dispensed, as well as the
23 manufacturer of that drug. This system has necessarily resulted in very high levels of data
24
25
26

27 ¹¹ *Title II of the Drug Quality and Security Act*, U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN.,
28 <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-supply-chain-security-act-dscsa/title-ii-drug-quality-and-security-act>
(last updated Dec. 16, 2014).

1 standardization in this industry. Although pharmacies maintain their own “pharmacy log” data
 2 reflecting dispensing, sales and return activity, the key elements are fundamentally similar.

3 43. Because pharmacies require similar information for their own tracking and
 4 inventory systems, and wholesalers sell to multiple pharmacy chains, the key elements are
 5 fundamentally the same.

6 44. Further, all pharmacies must use the basic data fields, definitions and formats
 7 provided in the Telecommunications Guidelines developed by the National Council for
 8 Prescription Drug Programs, the use of which was made mandatory in 2003 under regulations
 9 implementing the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).¹² Because of
 10 these HIPAA requirements, all of these inter-related systems (Manufacturers, Wholesalers,
 11 Retailers, and TPPs) use a common language to identify products.

12 45. As a general matter, for Medicare and Medicaid compliance, pharmacies typically
 13 keep prescription records for ten years.¹³

14 46. A key part of the DSCSA is the requirement that “product tracing information
 15 should be exchanged” for each transaction and retained for at least six years,¹⁴ including the
 16 following transaction information (“TI”):¹⁵

- 17 a. Proprietary or established name or names of the product
- 18 b. Strength and dosage form of the product
- 19 c. National Drug Code (NDC) number of the product

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24
25 ¹² 45 C.F.R. § 162.1802.

26 ¹³ 42 C.F.R. § 423.505(d).

27 ¹⁴ *Protect Your Patients*, U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN., <https://www.fda.gov/media/113114/download> (last
 visited Nov. 3, 2022); 21 U.S.C. §§ 360eee-1(b)(1)(A)(ii), (c)(bb)(BB)(II)(v)(I), and (d)(1)(A)(iii).

28 ¹⁵ *Drug Supply Chain Security Act (Title II of the Drug Quality and Security Act) Overview of Product
 Tracing Requirements*, U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN., at 8-9 (Sept. 2015),
<https://www.fda.gov/media/93779/download>.

- d. Container size
- e. Number of containers
- f. Lot number of the product
- g. Date of the transaction
- h. Date of the shipment, if more than 24 hours after the date of the transaction
- i. Business name and address of the person from whom and to whom ownership is being transferred

47. For example, the DSCSA also mandates use of a composite “product identifier” that Defendant was required to begin applying to prescription drug packages and cases.¹⁶

48. The term “product identifier” “means a standardized graphic that includes, in both human-readable form and on a machine-readable data carrier . . . the standardized numerical identifier, lot number, and expiration date of the product.”¹⁷

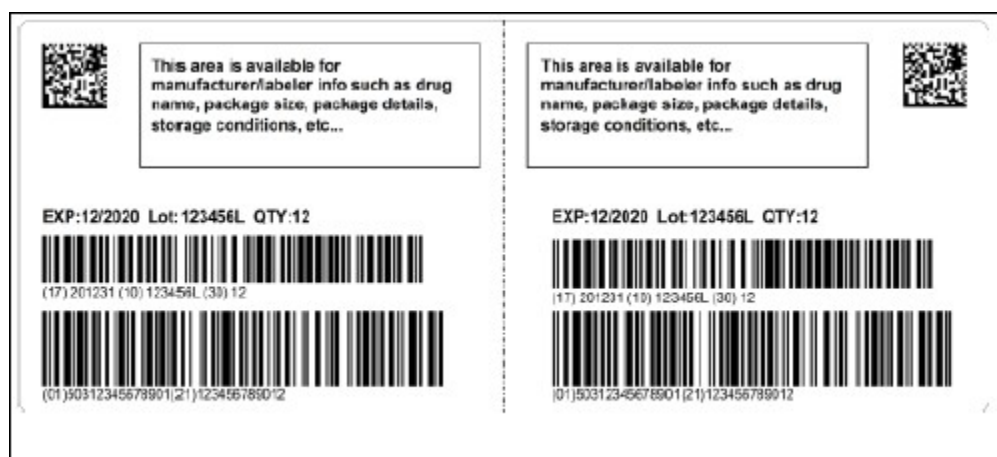
49. Publicly available Guidelines published by AmerisourceBergen require that “each Prescription Drug lowest saleable unit” it receives from a manufacturer must have the clearly indicated product identifier on the unit label.¹⁸ In addition, case labels, and partial case labels must list the lot number and expiration date.¹⁹ The Guidelines illustrate these requirements as reproduced below.

¹⁶ *Product Identifier Requirements Under the Drug Supply Chain Security Act – Compliance Policy Guidance for Industry*, U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN. (Sept. 2018), <https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/product-identifier-requirements-under-drug-supply-chain-security-act-compliance-policy-guidance>.

¹⁷ 21 U.S.C. § 360eee(14).

¹⁸ *AmerisourceBergen Manufacturer Packaging and Logistics Requirements Guide*, AMERISOURCEBERGEN, at 14 (Jan. 2019), <https://www.amerisourcebergen.com/-/media/assets/amerisourcebergen/manufacturer/manufacturer-logistics-guideline-final-v14.pdf>.

¹⁹ *Id.* at 15-16.

AmerisourceBergen Manufacturer Labeling Requirements²⁰DSCSA RX Serialized Unit LabelExample of Rx Serialized Homogenous Case LabelExample Partial Case Labeled with SSCC**D. The Drug Approval Framework**²⁰ *Id.* at 14-16.

50. Brand drug companies submitting a New Drug Application (“NDA”) must demonstrate clinical safety and efficacy through well-designed clinical trials. 21 U.S.C. § 355 *et seq.*

51. The NDA is the vehicle through which drug sponsors formally propose that the FDA approve a new drug for sale and marketing in the United States.

52. An NDA is supposed to provide enough information to permit the FDA to decide (i) whether the drug is safe and effective for its proposed uses and whether the benefits of the drug outweigh the risks; (ii) whether the drug’s proposed labeling is appropriate and what it should contain; and (iii) whether the methods used in manufacturing the drug and the controls used to maintain the drug’s quality are adequate to preserve the drug’s identity, strength, quality, and purity.²¹

53. As the FDA puts it, the submitted NDA documentation “is supposed to tell the drug’s whole story,” including “what the ingredients of the drug are.”²²

54. If a branded drug manufacturer ceases to manufacture a drug that meets all terms of its NDA approval, or in other words, when the drug is not the same as its corresponding brand-name drug, then the manufacturer has created an entirely new and unapproved drug.

55. If a branded drug manufacturer ceases to manufacture a drug that meets all terms of its NDA approval, or, in other words, when the drug is not the same as its corresponding brand-name drug, the manufacturer may no longer rely on the drug’s labeling.

E. Approval of the NDA for Chantix

²¹ See, e.g., *New Drug Application (NDA)*, U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN., <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/types-applications/new-drug-application-nda> (last updated Jan. 21, 2022).

²² *Id.*

1 56. Chantix is known generically as varenicline (as the tartrate salt) and is a partial
2 nicotine agonist. It is a first-line therapy in the treatment to aid in smoking cessation. At a very
3 high level, the drug works by interfering with the nicotine receptors in the human brain. This has
4 the effect of lessening the pleasure a person gets from smoking or lessening the craving to smoke.

5 57. The FDA approved Chantix in May 2006. Pfizer later succeeded in extending its
6 patent exclusivity for Chantix through August 2022, meaning Chantix has not faced generic drug
7 competition since its launch.
8

9 58. Chantix's FDA-approved labeling specifies the active and inactive ingredients.
10 Neither N-nitroso-varenicline nor NDMA nor any other nitrosamine is listed among the FDA-
11 approved ingredients nor are any of these contaminants FDA-approved ingredients of Chantix.
12

13 **F. Drugs Must Be Manufactured in Compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices**

14 59. Under federal law, pharmaceutical drugs must be manufactured in accordance with
15 cGMPs to ensure they meet safety, quality, purity, identity, and strength standards. *See* 21 U.S.C.
16 § 351(a)(2)(B).
17

18 60. Moreover, 21 C.F.R. § 210.1(a) states that the cGMPs establish “minimum current
19 good manufacturing practice for methods to be used in, and the facilities or controls to be used for,
20 the manufacture, processing, packing, or holding of a drug to assure that such drug meets the
21 requirements of the act as to safety, and has the identity and strength and meets the quality and
22 purity characteristics that it purports or is represented to possess.” In other words, entities at all
23 phases of the design, manufacture, and distribution chain are bound by these requirements.
24

25 61. The FDA's cGMP regulations are found in 21 C.F.R. Parts 210 and 211. These
26 detailed regulations set forth minimum standards for: organization and personnel (Subpart B);
27 buildings and facilities (Subpart C); equipment (Subpart D); control of components and drug
28 product containers and closures (Subpart E); production and process controls (Subpart F);

1 packaging and label controls (Subpart G); holding and distribution (Subpart H); laboratory controls
2 (Subpart I); records and reports (Subpart J); and returned and salvaged drug products (Subpart K).
3 The FDA has worldwide jurisdiction to enforce these regulations if the facility is making drugs
4 intended to be distributed in the United States.

5 62. Under federal law, cGMPs include “the implementation of oversight and controls
6 over the manufacture of drugs to ensure quality, including managing the risk of and establishing
7 the safety of raw materials, materials used in the manufacturing of drugs, and finished drug
8 products.” 21 U.S.C. § 351(j). Accordingly, it is a cGMP violation for a manufacturer to contract
9 out prescription drug manufacturing without sufficiently ensuring the continuing quality of the
10 subcontractors’ operations.
11

12 63. FDA regulations require a “quality control unit” to independently test drug product
13 manufactured by another company on contract:
14

15 There shall be a quality control unit that shall have the responsibility
16 and authority to approve or reject all components, drug product
17 containers, closures, in-process materials, packaging material,
18 labeling, and drug products, and the authority to review production
19 records to assure that no errors have occurred or, if errors have
20 occurred, that they have been fully investigated. The quality control
unit shall be responsible for approving or rejecting drug products
manufactured, processed, packed, or held under contract by another
company. 21 C.F.R. § 211.22(a).

21 64. Indeed, FDA regulations require a drug manufacturer to have “written procedures
22 for production and process control designed to assure that the drug products have the identity,
23 strength, quality, and purity they purport or are represented to possess.” 21 C.F.R. § 211.100.
24

25 65. A drug manufacturer’s “[l]aboratory controls shall include the establishment of
26 scientifically sound and appropriate specifications, standards, sampling plans, and test procedures
27 designed to assure that components, drug product containers, closures, in-process materials,
28

1 labeling, and drug products conform to appropriate standards of identity, strength, quality, and
 2 purity.” 21 C.F.R. § 211.160.

3 66. “Laboratory records shall include complete data derived from all tests necessary to
 4 assure compliance with established specifications and standards, including examinations and
 5 assays” and a “statement of the results of tests and how the results compare with established
 6 standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity for the component, drug product container,
 7 closure, in-process material, or drug product tested.” 21 C.F.R. § 211.194.
 8

9 **G. Adulterated or Misbranded Drugs Are Illegal to Sell**

10 67. Any drug not manufactured in accordance with cGMPs is deemed “adulterated
 11 and/or misbranded” or “misbranded” and may not be distributed or sold in the United States. *See*
 12 21 U.S.C. §§ 331(a), 351(a)(2)(B). States have enacted laws adopting or mirroring these federal
 13 standards.
 14

15 68. Among the ways a drug may be adulterated or misbranded are:

- 16 a. “if it has been prepared, packed, or held under unsanitary conditions
 17 whereby it may have been contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have
 18 been rendered injurious to health”;²³
 19
 20 b. “if . . . the methods used in, or the facilities or controls used for, its
 21 manufacture, processing, packing, or holding do not conform to or are not
 22 operated or administered in conformity with current good manufacturing
 23 practice to assure that such drug meets the requirements . . . as to safety and
 24

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26
27
28 ²³ 21 U.S.C. § 351(a)(2)(A).

has the identity and strength, and meets the quality and purity characteristics, which it purports or is represented to possess”;²⁴

c. “If it purports to be or is represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, and . . . its quality or purity falls below, the standard set forth in such compendium”;²⁵ or

d. “If . . . any substance has been (1) mixed or packed therewith so as to reduce its quality or strength or (2) substituted wholly or in part therefor.”²⁶

69. A drug is misbranded:

a. “If its labeling is false or misleading in any particular”;²⁷

b. “If any word, statement, or other information required . . . to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed thereon . . . in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use”;²⁸

c. If the labeling does not contain, among other things, “the proportion of each active ingredient”;²⁹

d. “Unless its labeling bears (1) adequate directions for use; and (2) such adequate warnings . . . against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration or application, in such manner and form, as are necessary for the protection of users”;³⁰

²⁴ 21 U.S.C. § 351(a)(2)(B).

²⁵ 21 U.S.C. § 351(b).

²⁶ 21 U.S.C. § 351(d).

²⁷ 21 U.S.C. § 352(a)(1).

²⁸ 21 U.S.C. § 352(c).

²⁹ 21 U.S.C. § 352(e)(1)(A)(ii).

³⁰ 21 U.S.C. § 352(f).

- e. “If it purports to be a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, unless it is packaged and labeled as prescribed therein”;³¹
- f. “if it is an imitation of another drug”;³²
- g. “if it is offered for sale under the name of another drug”;³³
- h. “If it is dangerous to health when used in the dosage or manner, or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling thereof”;³⁴
- i. If the drug is advertised incorrectly in any manner;³⁵ or
- j. If the drug’s “packaging or labeling is in violation of an applicable regulation.”³⁶

70. The manufacture and sale of any adulterated or misbranded drug is prohibited under federal law.³⁷

71. The introduction into commerce of any adulterated or misbranded drug is also prohibited.³⁸

72. Similarly, the receipt in interstate commerce of any adulterated or misbranded or misbranded drug is also unlawful.³⁹

73. Defendant’s contaminated, unapproved VCDs were adulterated or misbranded, or both, for the reasons demonstrated above.

³¹ 21 U.S.C. § 352(g).

³² 21 U.S.C. § 352(i)(2).

³³ 21 U.S.C. § 352(i)(3).

³⁴ 21 U.S.C. § 352(j).

³⁵ 21 U.S.C. § 352(n).

³⁶ 21 U.S.C. § 352(p).

³⁷ 21 U.S.C. § 331(g).

³⁸ 21 U.S.C. § 331(a).

³⁹ 21 U.S.C. § 331(c).

74. Plaintiff references federal law in this Complaint, not in any attempt to enforce it, but to demonstrate that its state-law tort claims do not impose any additional obligations on Defendant, beyond what is already required of it under federal law.

II. The Drugs Purchased by Plaintiff Were Not Chantix, But Adulterated and Misbranded Varenicline-Containing Drugs, Not of the Same Quality

75. The FDA's website provides the definition for a drug:

The Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) and FDA regulations define the term drug, in part, by reference to its intended use, as "articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease" and "articles (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals." Therefore, almost any ingested or topical or injectable product that, through its label or labeling (including internet websites, promotional pamphlets, and other marketing material), is claimed to be beneficial for such uses will be regulated by FDA as a drug. The definition also includes components of drugs, such as active pharmaceutical ingredients.⁴⁰

76. 21 C.F.R. § 210.3(b)(7) defines an "active ingredient" in a drug as "any component that is intended to furnish pharmacological activity or other direct effect in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease, or to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals. The term includes those components that may undergo chemical change in the manufacture of the drug product and be present in the drug product in a modified form intended to furnish the specified activity or effect."⁴¹

77. Accordingly, the FDA requires the submission of an NDA by manufacturers whenever a new active ingredient is added to a drug, as the drug has become a new and differing

⁴⁰ *Human Drugs*, U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN., <https://www.fda.gov/industry/regulated-products/human-drugs#drug> (last updated Mar. 5, 2021).

⁴¹ 21 C.F.R. § 210.3(b)(7).

1 drug from those previously approved by the FDA. Absent such an application, followed by a
2 review and approval by the FDA, the new drug remains a distinct, unapproved product.⁴²

3 78. This new and unapproved drug with additional active ingredients (such as
4 nitrosamines) cannot have the same label as the brand-name drug, as the two products are no longer
5 the same.

6
7 79. At the very least and alternatively, drugs with differing and dangerous ingredients
8 than brand-name counterparts are adulterated or misbranded under federal law, and the sale or
9 introduction into commerce of adulterated or misbranded drugs is illegal.⁴³

10 80. Here, N-nitroso-varenicline and other nitrosamines resulted from the deficient
11 manufacturing process of the VCDs, rendering the VCDs different than the FDA-approved version
12 of Chantix. Importantly, N-nitroso-varenicline and other nitrosamines can cause cancer by
13 triggering genetic mutations in humans. This mutation affects the structure of the human body,
14 and thus, N-nitroso-varenicline and other nitrosamines are, by definition, an active ingredient in a
15 drug.
16

17
18 81. Because the VCDs purchased by Plaintiff, and ultimately ingested by their
19 beneficiaries, were never approved or even reviewed by the FDA, the FDA never conducted an
20 assessment of safety or effectiveness for these drugs.

21 82. The presence of additional active ingredients (N-nitroso-varenicline and other
22 nitrosamines) and potentially other deviations from Defendant's NDA rendered Defendant's
23 VCDs of a lesser quality than FDA-approved Chantix.
24

25
26 ⁴² See 21 C.F.R. § 310.3(h).

27 ⁴³ See generally *Generic Drug Manufacturer Ranbaxy Pleads Guilty and Agrees to Pay \$500 Million to*
28 *Resolve False Claims Allegations, cGMP Violations and False Statements to the FDA*, U.S. DEP'T JUST.
(May 13, 2013), <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/generic-drug-manufacturer-ranbaxy-pleads-guilty-and-agrees-pay-500-million-resolve-false>.

83. A contaminated and adulterated VCD is not a substitute for FDA-approved Chantix and has no value to a purchaser of Chantix.

84. Plaintiff and Class Members reimbursed purchases of FDA-approved Chantix, but that is not what their members received.

85. Plainly, Defendant did not deliver the product that Plaintiff and Class Members sought to obtain.

III. Defendant Made False Statements in the Labeling

86. A manufacturer must give adequate directions for the use of a pharmaceutical drug so that a “layman can use a drug safely and for the purposes for which it is intended,”⁴⁴ and conform to requirements governing the appearance of the label.⁴⁵

87. “Labeling” encompasses all written, printed or graphic material accompanying the drug or device,⁴⁶ and therefore broadly includes nearly every form of promotional activity, including not only “package inserts” but also advertising.

88. “Most, if not all, labeling is advertising. The term ‘labeling’ is defined in the FDCA as including all printed matter accompanying any article. Congress did not, and we cannot, exclude from the definition printed matter which constitutes advertising.”⁴⁷

89. If a manufacturer labels a drug but omits ingredients, that renders the drug misbranded.⁴⁸

90. Because Defendant did not disclose that its product contained N-nitroso-varenicline or other nitrosamines as an ingredient, the subject drugs were misbranded.

⁴⁴ 21 C.F.R. § 201.5.

⁴⁵ 21 C.F.R. § 801.15.

⁴⁶ *See id.*

⁴⁷ *U.S. v. Research Labs.*, 126 F.2d 42, 45 (9th Cir. 1942).

⁴⁸ 21 C.F.R. §§ 201.6; 201.10.

1 91. In addition, by referring to its drugs as “Chantix,” Defendant was making false
2 statements.

3 92. It is unlawful to introduce a misbranded drug into interstate commerce.⁴⁹ Thus, the
4 Chantix products ingested by consumers (and paid for or reimbursed by TPPs) were unlawfully
5 distributed and sold.

6
7 **IV. Defendant Represented VCDs Were Manufactured in Compliance with Current Good**
8 **Manufacturing Practices**

9 93. Under federal law, cGMPs include “the implementation of oversight and controls
10 over the manufacture of drugs to ensure quality, including managing the risk of and establishing
11 the safety of raw materials, materials used in the manufacturing of drugs, and finished drug
12 products.” 21 U.S.C. § 351(j). Accordingly, it is a cGMP violation for a manufacturer to contract
13 out prescription drug manufacturing without sufficiently ensuring the continuing quality of the
14 subcontractors’ operations.

15
16 94. FDA regulations require a “quality control unit” to independently test drug product
17 manufactured by another company on contract:

18 There shall be a quality control unit that shall have the responsibility
19 and authority to approve or reject all components, drug product
20 containers, closures, in-process materials, packaging material,
21 labeling, and drug products, and the authority to review production
22 records to assure that no errors have occurred or, if errors have
23 occurred, that they have been fully investigated. The quality control
24 unit shall be responsible for approving or rejecting drug products
25 manufactured, processed, packed, or held under contract by another
26 company. 21 C.F.R. § 211.22(a).

27
28

⁴⁹ 21 U.S.C. § 331(a).

1 95. Indeed, FDA regulations require a drug manufacturer to have “written procedures
2 for production and process control designed to assure that the drug products have the identity,
3 strength, quality, and purity they purport or are represented to possess.” 21 C.F.R. § 211.100.

4 96. A drug manufacturer’s “[l]aboratory controls shall include the establishment of
5 scientifically sound and appropriate specifications, standards, sampling plans, and test procedures
6 designed to assure that components, drug product containers, closures, in-process materials,
7 labeling, and drug products conform to appropriate standards of identity, strength, quality, and
8 purity.” 21 C.F.R. § 211.160.

9
10 97. “Laboratory records shall include complete data derived from all tests necessary to
11 assure compliance with established specifications and standards, including examinations and
12 assays” and a “statement of the results of tests and how the results compare with established
13 standards of identity, strength, quality, and purity for the component, drug product container,
14 closure, in-process material, or drug product tested.” 21 C.F.R. § 211.194.

15
16 98. Defendant’s VCDs did not conform with the NDA specifications, which
17 demonstrates inadequate production, process, and quality oversight by Defendant.

18
19 99. Defendant’s failure to conform to cGMPs resulted in the production, and ultimate
20 sale and reimbursement, of a product that was so contaminated and adulterated with high—not
21 merely trace—levels of N-nitroso-varenicline that it could not be considered Chantix, yet
22 Defendant still falsely labeled its products as FDA-approved Chantix.

23
24 **V. Defendant’s Actions Resulted in Contaminated, Adulterated and Misbranded VCDs**

25 100. On October 26, 2020, Health Canada, the FDA analogue for Canada, sent a letter
26 to Apotex, Inc., concerning risk of the presence of nitrosamine impurities in drugs.

27 101. Apotex distributed a varenicline product in Canada.
28

1 102. Defendant also received notice from Health Canada about its own Chantix product
2 sold in Canada.

3 103. Health Canada informed Apotex that it had been informed by other global
4 regulators “of the presence of new nitrosamine impurities in varenicline API [active
5 pharmaceutical ingredient]: 7,8-dinitro-1,2,4,5-tetrahydro-3H-1,5-methanobenzo[d]azepin-N-
6 nitrosamine, 1-(7,8-diamino-1,2,4,5-tetrahydro-3H-1,5-methanobenzo[o]azepin-3-yl)-N-
7 nitrosamine and N- nitroso varenicline.”
8

9 104. Health Canada continued: “After a preliminary internal review conducted by Health
10 Canada, it was concluded that there is risk for formation of these new nitrosamines impurities for
11 all MAHs of varenicline drug products in Canada. Additional risks for other nitrosamines (e.g.
12 NOMA, N-nitrosodiethylamine (NOEA)) might exist if nitrocellulose is being used as a
13 component of the blister packaging for varenicline products.”
14

15 105. N-nitrosodimethylamine, commonly known as NDMA, is an odorless, yellow
16 liquid.⁵⁰
17

18 106. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “NDMA is a semivolatile
19 chemical that forms in both industrial and natural processes.”⁵¹

20 107. NDMA can be unintentionally produced in and released from industrial sources
21 through chemical reactions involving other chemicals called alkylamines.
22

23 108. The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists classifies NDMA
24 as a confirmed animal carcinogen.⁵²
25

26 ⁵⁰ *Toxicological Profile for N-Nitrosodimethylamine*, U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROT. AGENCY (Jan. 2022),
27 <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp141.pdf>.

28 ⁵¹ *Technical Fact Sheet (NDMA)*, U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROT. AGENCY (Nov. 2017),
https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2017-10/documents/ndma_fact_sheet_update_9-15-17_508.pdf.

⁵² *Id.*

1 109. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (“DHHS”) similarly states
2 that NDMA is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.⁵³ This classification is based upon
3 DHHS’s findings that NDMA caused tumors in numerous species of experimental animals, at
4 several different tissue sites, and by several routes of exposure, with tumors occurring primarily
5 in the liver, respiratory tract, kidney, and blood vessels.⁵⁴

6
7 110. According to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, “NDMA is
8 very harmful to the liver of humans and animals. People who were intentionally poisoned on one
9 or several occasions with unknown levels of NDMA in beverage or food died of severe liver
10 damage accompanied by internal bleeding.”⁵⁵

11 111. WHO and IARC classify NDMA as one of sixty-six agents that are “probably
12 carcinogenic to humans” (Classification 2A).

13
14 112. Anecdotally, NDMA has also been used in intentional poisonings.⁵⁶

15 113. Other nitrosamines with similar or even more severe carcinogenic risk profiles
16 include N- nitrosodiethylamine (“NDEA”), as well as N-nitroso-varenicline.

17
18 114. Nitrosamines are considered genotoxic compounds, as it contains nitroso groups,
19 which are gene-mutating groups.⁵⁷

20
21
22
23
24 ⁵³ *Id.*

25 ⁵⁴ *Id.*

26 ⁵⁵ *Id.*

27 ⁵⁶ See Chase Purde, *A common blood-pressure medicine is being recalled because of a toxic ingredient*,
QUARTZ (July 18, 2018), <https://qz.com/1330936/the-fda-is-recalling-a-common-blood-pressure-drug-because-it-was-mixed-with-ndma/>.

28 ⁵⁷ Ketan Agravat, *Nitroso Impurities In Valsartan: How Did We Miss Them?*, PHARM. ONLINE (Oct. 30,
2018), <https://www.pharmaceuticalonline.com/doc/nitroso-impurities-in-valsartan-how-did-we-miss-them-0001>.

115. The pharmaceutical industry has been aware of the potential for the formation of nitrosamines in pharmaceutical drugs at least as far back as 2005, or earlier.⁵⁸

116. Defendant took no action in the United States for many months with respect to nitrosamine issues and Chantix.

117. In late June 2021, Defendant recalled certain lots of VCDs because of the presence of N-nitroso-varenicline and/or other nitrosamines.

118. A couple of weeks later, on July 19, 2021, Defendant announced a wider recall of additional VCDs due to N-nitroso-varenicline or other nitrosamine contamination.

119. The recalls were due to the presence of N-nitroso-varenicline above established acceptable daily intake levels. The precise levels were not disclosed.

120. The presence of N-nitroso-varenicline above established acceptable daily intake levels caused the VCDs sold by Defendant to no longer be FDA-approved Chantix, but rather a different product that Plaintiff and Class Members did not bargain for.

121. On September 16, 2021, Defendant expanded its recall to include all lots of VCDs “due to the presence of a nitrosamine[.]”⁵⁹

VI. Defendant Had Actual or Constructive Notice of Nitrosamine Contamination of Its Adulterated, Misbranded, or Unapproved VCDs

122. Neither N-nitroso-varenicline nor other nitrosamines are FDA-approved ingredients of Chantix. Moreover, none of Defendant’s VCDs identify N-nitroso-varenicline or other nitrosamines as an ingredient on the products’ labels or elsewhere. This is because these

⁵⁸ Lutz Muller et al., *A rationale for determining, testing, and controlling specific impurities in pharmaceuticals that possess potential for genotoxicity*, REGUL. TOXICOLOGY & PHARMACOLOGY (Dec. 26, 2005), <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0273230005002084?via%3Dihub>.

⁵⁹ See *Pfizer Expands Voluntary Nationwide Recall to include All Lots of CHANTIX® (Varenicline) Tablets Due to N-Nitroso Varenicline Content*, U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN., <https://www.fda.gov/safety/recalls-market-withdrawals-safety-alerts/pfizer-expands-voluntary-nationwide-recall-include-all-lots-chantixr-varenicline-tablets-due-n> (last updated Sept. 17, 2021).

1 nitrosamines are probable human carcinogens and are not approved to be included in the active
2 pharmaceutical ingredient (“API”) or finished-dose product. Their inclusion in Defendant’s VCDs
3 renders the VCDs adulterated and misbranded compared to Defendant’s warranties and
4 representations.

5 123. If Defendant had not routinely disregarded the FDA’s cGMPs, or had fulfilled its
6 quality assurance obligations, Defendant would have identified the presence of these nitrosamine
7 contaminants almost immediately.

8 124. This is certainly true since at least 2018, when many manufacturers of valsartan,
9 losartan, and irbesartan instituted massive waves of recalls due to nitrosamine contamination. That
10 knowledge alone should have informed Defendant to check its VCDs for nitrosamines then, if not
11 sooner. Indeed, industry and regulatory standards prior to and after the recalls of these other
12 products were in place to detect, characterize, analyze, and quantify nitrosamines well before
13 Defendant either initiated its recalls of VCDs in the United States, or Health Canada’s informing
14 Apotex and Defendant about the nitrosamines detected in Defendant’s VCDs.

15 125. Prior to initiating recalls in the United States, Defendant had actual or constructive
16 knowledge about the risks posed by nitrosamines as a result of industry and regulatory guidance
17 dating back decades, and the related risks of nitrosamine potential in the event of cGMP deviations
18 or failures concerning quality control and risk management.

19 126. 21 C.F.R. § 211.110 contains the cGMPs regarding the “Sampling and testing of
20 in-process materials and drug products[.]” Subsection (c) states the following:

21 In-process materials shall be tested for identity, strength, quality,
22 and purity as appropriate, and approved or rejected by the quality
23 control unit, during the production process, e.g., at commencement
24 or completion of significant phases or after storage for long periods.
25 21 C.F.R. § 211.110(c).

127. And, as shown above, Defendant's quality control units are and were responsible for approving or rejecting drug products manufactured, processed, packed, or held under contract by each API manufacturer.

128. Also, as shown above, the quality control units for all of Defendant's manufacturing were grossly deficient in fulfilling their responsibilities.

129. If these sampling-related and quality-control-related cGMPs were properly observed by Defendant, the nitrosamine contamination in Defendant's VCDs would have been discovered almost immediately, and Defendant was thus (at minimum) on constructive notice from the moment its VCDs became contaminated.

130. However, there are indications that Defendant had actual knowledge of its VCDs' contamination, and certainly not later than Health Canada's communication to Apotex in 2020.

131. And yet, Defendant knowingly, recklessly, or negligently introduced adulterated or misbranded VCDs containing dangerous amounts of nitrosamines into the U.S. market. Defendant failed to recall its VCDs because they feared permanently ceding market share to competitors.

VII. Defendant's Warranties and Fraudulent and Deceptive Statements to Purchasers Regarding Its VCDs

132. Defendant made and breached express and implied warranties and also made affirmative misrepresentations and omissions to purchasers about its adulterated or misbranded VCDs.

133. The FDA maintains a list of "Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations" known as the Orange Book.⁶⁰ The Orange Book is a public document;

⁶⁰ *Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations*, U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN., <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-approvals-and-databases/approved-drug-products-therapeutic-equivalence-evaluations-orange-book> (last updated Mar. 11, 2022).

1 Defendant sought and received the inclusion of its VCD products in the Orange Book upon
2 approval of its NDAs.

3 134. Defendant's VCDs are accompanied by an FDA-approved label. By presenting
4 purchasers with an FDA-approved VCD label, Defendant made representations and express or
5 implied warranties of the "sameness" of its product to the Orange Book listed Chantix, and that its
6 products were consistent with the safety, quality, purity, identity, and strength characteristics
7 reflected in the FDA-approved labels or were not adulterated or misbranded or misbranded.
8

9 135. The VCDs produced and sold by Defendant were not FDA-approved Chantix.

10 136. By introducing its VCDs into the United States marketed as "Chantix," Defendant
11 represented and warranted to purchasers that its VCDs are in fact the same as Chantix. Much of
12 the drug supply chain, including the most critical components of that supply chain (for example,
13 patients and purchasers) rely on these representations and warranties.
14

15 137. In addition, Defendant affirmatively misrepresented and warranted to purchasers
16 through its websites, brochures, and other marketing or informational materials that its VCDs
17 complied with cGMPs and did not contain (or were not likely to contain) any ingredients besides
18 those identified on the products' FDA-approved labels.
19

20 138. The presence of nitrosamines in Defendant's VCDs: (1) renders Defendant's VCDs
21 equivalent (that is, not the same) to listed Chantix, thus breaching Defendant's express warranties
22 of sameness; (2) was the result of gross deviations from cGMPs rendering Defendant's VCDs
23 worthless, thus breaching Defendant's express warranties of sameness; and (3) results in
24 Defendant's VCDs containing an ingredient that is not also contained in the FDA-approved label,
25 also breaching Defendant's express warranty of sameness (and express warranty that the products
26 contained the ingredients listed on Defendant's FDA-approved label). Defendant willfully,
27
28

1 recklessly, or negligently failed to ensure its VCDs' labels and other advertising or marketing
2 statements accurately conveyed information about its products.

3 139. The presence of nitrosamines in Defendant's VCDs and serial and willful failures
4 to comply with cGMPs and other shortcomings in Defendant's drug manufacturing processes have
5 resulted in Defendant's VCDs being adulterated or misbranded.

6
7 140. At all relevant times, Defendant also impliedly warranted that its VCDs were
8 merchantable and fit for their ordinary purposes.

9 141. Naturally, due to their status as probable human carcinogens as listed by both the
10 IARC and the U.S. EPA, nitrosamines including NDMA are not FDA-approved ingredients in
11 VCDs. The presence of NDMA and other similar nitrosamines or impurities in Defendant's VCDs
12 means that Defendant has violated implied warranties to Plaintiff and Class Members. The
13 presence of NDMA and other nitrosamines in Defendant's VCDs makes Defendant's VCDs non-
14 merchantable and not fit for its ordinary purposes, breaching Defendant's implied warranty of
15 merchantability and/or fitness for ordinary purposes.
16

17
18 142. For these and other reasons, Defendant's VCDs are, therefore, adulterated,
19 misbranded, or unapproved, and it was illegal for Defendant to have introduced or sold such VCDs
20 in the United States. *See* 21 U.S.C. §§ 331(a), 351(a)(2)(B), 331(g).

21 143. Adulterated, misbranded, or unapproved VCDs contaminated with cancer- causing
22 compounds, or manufactured in a non-cGMP compliant manner, are essentially worthless. No
23 reasonable purchaser (including Plaintiff) would purchase (or reimburse) these nitrosamine-laden
24 VCDs. Nor could they. As an adulterated, misbranded, or unapproved VCDs cannot be legally
25 sold or purchased within the United States. At a minimum, adulterated, misbranded, or unapproved
26 VCDs were worth less than their non-contaminated equivalents. Further, adulterated, misbranded,
27
28

1 and/or unapproved VCDs do not possess the same safety and efficacy profiles as their branded
2 equivalents. As such, the VCDs were not what they were supposed to be.

3 144. Because of the seriousness of the impurity—unsafe levels of a carcinogen—all or
4 virtually all purchasers immediately stopped paying for the tainted drug products after receiving
5 notice of the recall. Purchasers paid for reimbursed payments for a safe alternative. VCDs had no
6 use or value and were thus discarded.

8 **VIII. Fraudulent Concealment and Tolling**

9 145. Plaintiff's and Class Members' causes of action accrued on the date the FDA
10 announced the recall of Defendant's VCDs.

11 146. Alternatively, any statute of limitation or prescriptive period is equitably tolled on
12 because of fraudulent concealment. Defendant affirmatively concealed from Plaintiff and other
13 Class Members its unlawful conduct. Defendant affirmatively strove to avoid disclosing their
14 knowledge of its cGMP violations with related to their VCDs, and of the fact that their VCDs were
15 adulterated and/or misbranded and contaminated with nitrosamines and were not the same as the
16 FDA-approved Chantix.
17

18 147. For instance, Defendant did not reveal to the public that its VCDs contained
19 nitrosamines or was otherwise adulterated, misbranded, and/or unapproved, or non-therapeutically
20 equivalent to FDA-approved Chantix.
21

22 148. To the contrary, Defendant continued to represent and warrant that its VCDs were
23 actually "Chantix" when they were not the same as Chantix.
24

25 149. Because of this, Plaintiff and other Class Members did not discover, nor could they
26 have discovered through reasonable and ordinarily diligence, Defendant's deceptive, fraudulent,
27 and unlawful conduct alleged herein. Defendant's false and misleading explanations, or
28 obfuscations, lulled Plaintiff and Class Members into believing that Defendant's VCDs were

appropriate for what they believed to be non-adulterated or misbranded drugs despite their exercise of reasonable and ordinary diligence.

150. As a result of Defendant's affirmative and other acts of concealment, any applicable statute of limitations affecting the rights of Plaintiff and other Class Members has been tolled. Plaintiff and other Class Members exercised reasonable diligence by among other things promptly investigating and bringing the allegations contained herein. Despite these or other efforts, Plaintiff was unable to discover, and could not have discovered, the unlawful conduct alleged herein at the time it occurred or at an earlier time so as to enable this complaint to be filed sooner.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

151. Plaintiff seeks to represent a Nationwide Class under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a), 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) as defined below:

National Class: All entities in the United States and its territories and possessions who received a varenicline-containing drug (intended for personal or household use) that was manufactured, distributed, or sold by Defendant.

Washington Subclass: All entities in Washington who received a varenicline-containing drug (intended for personal or household use) that was manufactured, distributed, or sold by Defendant.

152. Plaintiff alleges additional sub-classes for all purchasers in each State, territory, or possession—or combinations of States, territories, or possessions to the extent class members from these jurisdictions can be grouped together for purposes of class treatment—that received a varenicline-containing drug (intended for personal or household use) that was manufactured, distributed, or sold by Defendant (collectively, the “Subclasses”).

153. Collectively, the foregoing Nationwide Class and the Subclasses are referred to as the “Class.”

1 154. Excluded from the Class are: (a) any judge or magistrate presiding over this action,
2 and members of their families; (b) Defendant and affiliated entities, and their employees, officers,
3 directors, and agents; (c) Defendant's legal representatives, assigns and successors; and (d) all
4 persons who properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from any Court-approved
5 class.

6
7 155. Plaintiff reserves the right to narrow or expand the foregoing class definition, or to
8 create or modify subclasses as the Court deems necessary.

9 156. Plaintiff meets the prerequisites of Rule 23(a) to bring this action on behalf of the
10 Class.

11 157. **Numerosity:** While the exact number of Class Members cannot be determined
12 without discovery, they are believed to consist of potentially hundreds of entities nationwide. The
13 Class Members are therefore so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.
14

15 158. **Existence and predominance of common questions of law and fact:** Common
16 questions of law and fact exist as to all Class and Subclass Members and predominate over any
17 questions affecting on individual Class and Subclass members. These common legal and factual
18 questions include, but are not limited to, the following:
19

- 20 a. Whether Defendant made express or implied warranties of "sameness" to
21 Plaintiff and Class Members regarding its VCDs;
22 b. Whether Defendant's VCDs were, in fact, the same as Chantix consistent
23 with such express or implied warranties;
24 c. Whether Defendant's VCDs were contaminated with nitrosamines or
25 similar contaminants;
26
27
28

- d. Whether Defendant's VCDs containing nitrosamines or similar contaminants were adulterated or misbranded;
- e. Whether Defendant violated cGMPs regarding the manufacture of its VCDs;
- f. Whether Defendant falsely claimed that its VCDs were the same as Chantix and thus therapeutically interchangeable;
- g. Whether Defendant affirmatively misrepresented or omitted facts regarding its compliance with cGMPs;
- h. Whether Plaintiff and other Class Members have been injured as a result of each Defendant's unlawful conduct, and the amount of their damages;
- i. Whether a common damages model can calculate damages on a class-wide basis;
- j. When Plaintiff's and Class Members' causes of action accrued; and
- k. Whether Defendant fraudulently concealed Plaintiff's and Class Members' causes of action.

159. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of Class Members' claims. Plaintiff and Class Members all suffered the same type of economic harm. Plaintiff has substantially the same interest in this matter as all other Class Members, and their claims arise out of the same set of facts and conduct as the claims of all other Class Members.

160. **Adequacy of Representation:** Plaintiff is committed to pursuing this action and has retained competent counsel experienced in pharmaceutical litigation, consumer fraud litigation, class actions, and federal court litigation. Accordingly, Plaintiff and their counsel will fairly and adequately protect the interests of Class Members. Plaintiff's claims are coincident with,

1 and not antagonistic to, those of the other Class Members they seek to represent. Plaintiff has no
2 disabling conflicts with Class Members and will fairly and adequately represent the interests of
3 Class Members.

4 161. The elements of Rule 23(b)(2) are met. Defendant has acted on grounds that apply
5 generally to Class Members so that preliminary or final injunctive relief and corresponding
6 declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the Class as a whole.
7

8 162. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to all other available means for the fair and
9 efficient adjudication of this controversy. Although many other Class Members have claims
10 against Defendant, the likelihood that individual Class Members will prosecute separate actions is
11 remote due to the time and expense necessary to conduct such litigation. Serial adjudication in
12 numerous venues would not be efficient, timely or proper. Judicial resources would be
13 unnecessarily depleted by resolution of individual claims. Joinder on an individual basis of
14 thousands of claimants in one suit would be impractical or impossible. In addition, individualized
15 rulings and judgments could result in inconsistent relief for similarly situated plaintiffs. Plaintiff's
16 counsel, highly experienced in pharmaceutical litigation, consumer fraud litigation, class actions,
17 and federal court litigation, foresee little difficulty in the management of this case as a class action.
18
19

20 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

21 **COUNT I** 22 **BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTIES**

23 163. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and
24 incorporates such allegations by reference herein.

25 164. Plaintiff, and each member of the Class, formed a contract with Defendant at the
26 time Plaintiff and the other Class Members purchased the VCDs. The terms of the contract include
27 the promises and affirmations of fact made by Defendant on the VCDs' packaging and through
28

1 marketing and advertising, including that the product would be bioequivalent to and the same as
2 the name-brand medication Chantix, and would be of same “quality” and have the same safety and
3 efficacy profile as branded Chantix. This labeling, marketing, and advertising constitute express
4 warranties and became part of the basis of the bargain, and are part of the standardized contract
5 between Plaintiff and the members of the Class and Defendant.
6

7 165. Defendant expressly warranted that its VCDs were fit for its ordinary use as an
8 FDA-approved pharmaceutical that is therapeutically equivalent to and the same as branded
9 Chantix. In other words, Defendant expressly warranted that its products were the same as branded
10 Chantix.
11

12 166. Defendant sold VCDs that they expressly warranted were compliant with cGMP
13 and not adulterated or misbranded.

14 167. Defendant’s VCDs did not conform to Defendant’s express representations and
15 warranties because the product was not manufactured in compliance with cGMP and was
16 adulterated and misbranded.
17

18 168. At all times relevant all fifty States and the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico
19 have codified and adopted the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code governing the implied
20 warranty of merchantability and fitness for ordinary purpose: Ala. Code § 7-2-313; Alaska Stat. §
21 45.02.313; Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 47-2313; Ark. Code. Ann. § 4-2-313; Cal. Com. Code § 2313;
22 Colo. Rev. Stat. § 4-2-313; Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 42a-2-313; 6 Del. Code. § 2-313; D.C. Code.
23 § 28:2-313; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 672.313; Ga. Code. Ann. § 11-2-313; Haw. Rev. Stat. § 490:2- 313;
24 Idaho Code § 28-2-313; 810 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/2-313; Ind. Code Ann. § 26-1-2-313; Kan.
25 Stat. Ann. § 84-2-313; Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 355.2-313; 11 Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 2-313; Md.
26 Code. Ann. § 2-313; Mass. Gen. Law Ch. 106 § 2-313; Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 440.2313; Minn.
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Stat. Ann. § 336.2-313; Miss. Code Ann. § 75-2-313; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 400.2-313; Mont. Code Ann. § 30-2-313; Nev. Rev. Stat. U.C.C. § 104.2313; N.H. Rev. Ann. § 382-A:2-313; N.J. Stat. Ann. § 12A:2-313; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 55-2-313; N.Y. U.C.C. Law § 2-313; N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 25-2-313; N.D. Stat. § 41-02-313; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 1302.26; Okla. Stat. tit. 12A § 2-313; Or. Rev. Stat. § 72.3130; 13 Pa. C.S. § 2313; P.R. Laws. Ann. Tit. 31, § 3841, et seq.; R.I. Gen. Laws § 6A-2-313; S.C. Code Ann. § 36-2-313; S.D. Stat. § 57A-2-313; Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-2-313; Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 2-313; Utah Code Ann. § 70A-2-313; Va. Code § 8.2-313; Vt. Stat. Ann. 9A § 2-313; W. Va. Code § 46-2-313; Wash. Rev. Code § 62A 2-313; Wis. Stat. Ann. § 402.313; and Wyo. Stat. § 34.1-2-313.

169. At the time that Defendant marketed and sold its VCDs, it recognized the purposes for which the products would be used, and expressly warranted the products were the same as branded Chantix, and cGMP compliant and not adulterated or misbranded. These affirmative representations became part of the basis of the bargain in every purchase by Plaintiff and other Class Members including but not limited to express representations made in referring to its VCDs.

170. Defendant breached its express warranties with respect to its VCDs as they were not of merchantable quality, were not fit for their ordinary purpose, and did not comply with cGMP and was adulterated and misbranded.

171. Plaintiff and each member of the Class would not have purchased the VCDs had they known these drugs were not the same as branded Chantix, did not contain the same ingredients, did not have the same safety and efficacy profile of branded Chantix, and contained NDMA.

172. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of implied warranty, Plaintiff and other Class Members have been injured and suffered damages in the amount of the

1 purchase price of their medications, the purchase price of any replacement medications, and any
 2 consequential damages resulting from the purchases, in that the VCDs they purchased were so
 3 inherently flawed, unfit, or unmerchantable as to have no market value.

4 **COUNT II**
 5 **BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTIES**

6 173. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and
 7 incorporates such allegations by reference herein.

8 174. At all times relevant all fifty States and the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico
 9 have codified and adopted the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code governing the implied
 10 warranty of merchantability and fitness for ordinary purpose: Ala. Code § 7-2-314; Alaska Stat. §
 11 45.02.314; Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 47-2314; Ark. Code. Ann. § 4-2-314; Cal. Com. Code § 2314;
 12 45.02.314; Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 47-2314; Ark. Code. Ann. § 4-2-314; Cal. Com. Code § 2314;
 13 Colo. Rev. Stat. § 4-2-314; Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 42a-2-314; 6 Del. Code. § 2-314; D.C. Code.
 14 § 28:2-314; Fla. Stat. Ann. § 672.314; Ga. Code. Ann. § 11-2-314; Haw. Rev. Stat. § 490:2- 314;
 15 Idaho Code § 28-2-314; 810 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/2-314; Kan. Stat. Ann. § 84-2-314; Ky. Rev.
 16 Stat. Ann. § 355.2-314; La. Civ. Code Ann. Art. § 2520; 11 Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 2-314; Md.
 17 Code. Ann. § 2-314; Mass. Gen. Law Ch. 106 § 2-314; Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 440.2314; Minn.
 18 Stat. Ann. § 336.2-314; Miss. Code Ann. § 75-2-314; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 400.2-314; Mont. Code
 19 Ann. § 30-2-314; Nev. Rev. Stat. U.C.C. § 104.2314; N.H. Rev. Ann. § 382-A:2-314; N.J. Stat.
 20 Ann. § 12A:2-314; N.M. Stat. Ann. § 55-2-314; N.Y. U.C.C. Law § 2-314; N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann.
 21 § 25-2-314; N.D. Stat. § 41-02-314; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 1302.27; Okla. Stat. tit. 12A § 2-314;
 22 Or. Rev. Stat. § 72.3140; 13 Pa. C.S. § 2314; P.R. Laws. Ann. Tit. 31, § 3841, et seq.; R.I. Gen.
 23 Laws § 6A-2-314; S.C. Code Ann. § 36-2-314; S.D. Stat. § 57A-2-314; Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-2-
 24 314; Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann. § 2-314; Utah Code Ann. § 70A-2-314; Va. Code § 8.2-314;
 25
 26
 27
 28

1 Vt. Stat. Ann. 9A § 2-314; W. Va. Code § 46-2-314; Wash. Rev. Code § 62A 2-314; Wis. Stat.
2 Ann. § 402.314; and Wyo. Stat. § 34.1-2-314.

3 175. Defendant was a merchant within the meaning of the above statutes.

4 176. Defendant's VCDs constituted "goods" or the equivalent within the meaning of the
5 above statutes.

6 177. Defendant was obligated to provide Plaintiff and other Class Members reasonably
7 fit VCDs for the purpose for which the product was sold, and to conform to the standards of the
8 trade in which Defendant are involved such that the product was of fit and merchantable quality.
9

10 178. Defendant knew or should have known that its VCDs were being manufactured and
11 sold for the intended purpose of human consumption as a therapeutic equivalent to branded
12 Chantix (or is strictly liable in the event of lack of actual or constructive knowledge), and impliedly
13 warranted that its VCDs were of merchantable quality and fit for that purpose.
14

15 179. Defendant breached its implied warranty because Defendant's VCDs were not of
16 merchantable quality, nor fit for the product's ordinary purpose, and did not conform to the
17 standards generally applicable to such goods.
18

19 180. Plaintiff and other Class Members purchased the VCDs in reliance on Defendant's
20 skill and judgment and the implied warranties of fitness for the purpose.

21 181. The VCDs were not altered by Plaintiff or Class members.

22 182. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's breach of implied warranty,
23 Plaintiff and other Class Members have been injured and suffered damages, in that Defendant's
24 VCDs they purchased was so inherently flawed, unfit, or unmerchantable as to have significantly
25 diminished or no intrinsic market value.
26

27 **COUNT III**
28 **MAGNUSON-MOSS WARRANTY ACT, 15 U.S.C. § 2301 *et seq.***

1 183. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and
2 incorporates such allegations by reference herein.

3 184. Defendant is a “warrantor” within the meaning of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty
4 Act.

5 185. Plaintiff and other Class Members are “consumers” within the meaning of the
6 Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act.

7 186. Defendant expressly or impliedly warranted its VCDs as alleged in the First and
8 Second Causes of Action.

9 187. Under 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), Plaintiff and other Class Members were “damaged
10 by the failure of a supplier, warrantor, or service contractor to comply with any obligation under
11 this chapter, or under a written warranty, implied warranty, or service contract, may bring suit for
12 damages and other legal and equitable relief.” 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1). Plaintiff sues pursuant to
13 this section to recover money damages and for legal and equitable relief on behalf of itself and the
14 Class Members.

15 188. Defendant has not acted on the opportunity to cure its failure with respected to its
16 warranted VCDs.

17 189. Likewise, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), upon prevailing in this action,
18 Plaintiff is entitled to receive an award of attorneys’ fees and expenses and pray for the same.

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22 **COUNT IV**
23 **FRAUD**

24 190. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and
25 incorporates such allegations by reference herein.

1 191. Defendant affirmatively misrepresented material facts including, among other
2 things, that its VCDs were therapeutically equivalent and the same as its branded Chantix or
3 complied with cGMPs or were not adulterated or misbranded.

4 192. Defendant omitted material facts including, among other things, that its VCDs were
5 not therapeutically equivalent or the same as branded Chantix and did not comply with cGMPs or
6 were adulterated, misbranded, or unapproved.

7
8 193. Defendant's actions had the effect of fraudulently inducing customers to pay in
9 whole or in part for Defendant's VCDs—products which Defendant knew or should have known
10 were not therapeutically equivalent to or the same as branded Chantix or did not comply with
11 cGMPs or were adulterated or misbranded. Plaintiff and other Class Members would not have
12 purchased Defendant's VCDs had they known the truth. Indeed, Plaintiff and other Class Members
13 could not have received Defendant's VCDs had they known the truth because Defendant's VCDs
14 were illegally manufactured, illegally imported, illegally distributed, and illegally sold to Plaintiff
15 and Class Members based on Defendant's fraudulent misrepresentations and omissions.
16

17
18 194. Defendants knew or should have known prior to initiating recalls in the United
19 States, about the risks posed by nitrosamines as a result of industry and regulatory guidance dating
20 back decades, and the related risks of nitrosamine potential in the event of cGMP deviations or
21 failures concerning quality control and risk management.

22
23 195. Defendant knowingly, or at least recklessly, represented that its VCDs were
24 manufactured in a cGMP manner and that its VCDs were what they were supposed to be, when
25 that was not the case. Rather, Defendant knew or recklessly disregarded industry and regulatory
26 guidance, and related risks of nitrosamine potential if cGMP deviations or failures occurred (the
27 absence of such deviations or failures would mean that the nitrosamine contamination could have
28

1 and should have been discovered earlier), that was available in the public domain and otherwise
2 well prior to Defendant's recalls.

3 196. Defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that its misrepresentations
4 were materially false or misleading, or that the omission of material facts rendered such
5 representations false or misleading.
6

7 197. Defendant also knew, or had reason to know, that its misrepresentations and
8 omissions would induce Class members to pay for some or all of the cost of Defendant's VCDs.

9 198. Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions were material.

10 199. Defendant actively concealed its misrepresentations and omissions from the Class,
11 government regulators, and the public.
12

13 200. To the extent applicable, Defendant intended its misrepresentations and omissions
14 to induce Plaintiff and other Class Members to pay for Defendant's VCDs.

15 201. But for these misrepresentations and omissions, Plaintiff and other Class Members
16 would not have obtained Defendant's VCDs.
17

18 202. To the extent applicable, Plaintiff and other Class Members were justified in relying
19 on Defendant's misrepresentations and omissions. The same or substantively identical
20 misrepresentations and omissions were communicated, to each Class member, including through
21 product labeling and other statements by Defendant. No reasonable consumer would have obtained
22 Defendant's VCDs but for Defendant's unlawful conduct. To the extent applicable, reliance may
23 be presumed in these circumstances.
24

25 203. Plaintiff and other Class Members were damaged by reason of Defendant's
26 misrepresentations and omissions as alleged here.
27

28 **COUNT V**
NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION AND OMISSION

1 204. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and
2 incorporates such allegations by reference herein.

3 205. Defendant had or undertook a duty to represent to the quality, nature, and
4 characteristics of its VCDs accurately and truthfully.

5 206. Defendant failed to exercise ordinary care in making representations (or in failing
6 to disclose facts) concerning the quality, nature, and characteristics of its VCDs.

7 207. Defendant negligently misrepresented or omitted facts regarding the quality,
8 nature, and characteristics of its VCDs.

9 208. Defendant's statements were false at the time the misrepresentations were made (or
10 at the time omissions were not made).

11 209. Defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that its representations alleged
12 herein were materially false or misleading, or that omission of material facts rendered such
13 representations false or misleading. Defendant also knew, or had reason to know, that its
14 misrepresentations and omissions would induce Class members to make purchases of Defendant's
15 VCDs.

16 210. Defendant had a duty to exercise reasonable care in the manufacture, quality
17 control, and distribution of VCDs. Defendant's failure to exercise this duty, in spite of knowing
18 or recklessly disregarding the risks of nitrosamine contamination and related cGMP deviations or
19 failures that meant Defendant could not assure that its VCDs were of appropriate quality, identity,
20 purity, or strength, was a breach of Defendant's duty.

21 211. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's acts and omissions described
22 herein, Plaintiff and other Class Members have suffered harm, and will continue to do so.
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- d. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ark. Code § 4-88-101, *et seq.*;
- e. Defendant has violated the California Unfair Competition Law by engaging in unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Cal. Bus. Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.*;
- f. Defendant has violated the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*;
- g. Defendant has violated the California False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*;
- h. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Colo. Rev. Stat. § 6-1-105, *et seq.*;
- i. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 42-110b, *et seq.*;
- j. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of 6 Del. Code § 2511, *et seq.*;
- k. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of D.C. Code § 28-3901, *et seq.*;
- l. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Fla. Stat. § 501.201, *et seq.*;
- m. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ga. State 10-1-392, *et seq.*;
- n. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Haw. Rev. Stat. § 480, *et seq.*;

- o. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Idaho Code § 48-601, *et seq.*;
- p. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation 815 ILCS 505/1, *et seq.*;
- q. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ind. Code Ann. § 24-5-0.5.1, *et seq.*;
- r. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Iowa Code Ann. § 714H, *et seq.*;
- s. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Kan. Stat. § 50-623, *et seq.*;
- t. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Ky. Rev. Stat. § 367.110, *et seq.*;
- u. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of La. Rev. Stat. § 51:1401, *et seq.*;
- v. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of 5 Me. Rev. Stat. § 207, *et seq.*;
- w. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Md. Com. Law Code § 13-101, *et seq.*;
- x. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Mass. Gen. L. Ch. 93A, *et seq.*;
- y. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices in violation of Mich. Stat. § 445.901, *et seq.*;

- 1 z. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
2 practices in violation of Minn. Stat. § 325F.67, *et seq.*;
- 3 aa. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
4 practices in violation of Miss. Code Ann. § 75-24-1, *et seq.*;
- 5 bb. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
6 practices in violation of Vernon's Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407.0 10, *et seq.*;
- 7 cc. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
8 practices in violation of Mont. Code § 30-14-101, *et seq.*;
- 9 dd. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
10 practices in violation of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 59-1601, *et seq.*;
- 11 ee. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
12 practices in violation of Nev. Rev. Stat. § 598.0903, *et seq.*;
- 13 ff. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
14 practices in violation of N.H. Rev. Stat. § 358-A:1, *et seq.*;
- 15 gg. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
16 practices in violation of N.J. Stat. Ann. § 56:8-1, *et seq.*;
- 17 hh. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
18 practices in violation of N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-12-1, *et seq.*;
- 19 ii. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
20 practices in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349, *et seq.*;
- 21 jj. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
22 practices in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350, *et seq.*;
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1 kk. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
2 practices in violation of N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1, *et seq.*;

3 ll. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
4 practices in violation of N.D. Cent. Code § 51-15-01, *et seq.*;

5 mm. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
6 acts or practices in violation of Ohio Rev. Stat. § 1345.01, *et seq.*;

7 nn. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
8 practices in violation of Okla. Stat. tit. 15 § 751, *et seq.*;

9 oo. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
10 practices in violation of Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.605, *et seq.*;

11 pp. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
12 practices in violation of 73 Pa. Stat. § 201-1, *et seq.*;

13 qq. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
14 practices in violation of R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-1, *et seq.*;

15 rr. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
16 practices in violation of S.C. Code Laws § 39-5-10, *et seq.*;

17 ss. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
18 practices in violation of S.D. Code Laws § 37-24-1, *et seq.*;

19 tt. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
20 practices in violation of Tenn. Code § 47-18-101, *et seq.*;

21 uu. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
22 practices in violation of Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 17.41, *et seq.*;

1 vv. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
2 practices in violation of Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-1, *et seq.*;

3 ww. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
4 acts or practices in violation of Vt. Stat. Ann. Tit. 9, § 2451, *et seq.*;

5 xx. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
6 practices in violation of Va. Code § 59.1-196, *et seq.*;

7 yy. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
8 practices in violation of Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.010, *et seq.*;

9 zz. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive acts or
10 practices in violation of W. Va. Code § 46A-6-101, *et seq.*;

11 aaa. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
12 acts or practices in violation of Wis. Stat. § 100.20, *et seq.*;

13 bbb. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
14 acts or practices in violation of Wyo. Stat. § 40-12-100, *et seq.*; and

15 ccc. Defendant has engaged in unfair competition or unfair or deceptive
16 acts or practices in violation of 23 L.P.R.A. § 1001, *et seq.*, the applicable
17 statute for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
18

19 219. Defendant's conduct constitutes trade or commerce or other actionable activity
20 within the meaning of the above statutes.
21

22 220. Each Plaintiff and other Class Member is a consumer or person aggrieved by
23 Defendant's misconduct within the meaning of the above statutes.
24

25 221. To the extent applicable, Defendant knew, intended, or should have known that its
26 fraudulent and deceptive acts, omissions, or concealment would induce reliance and that reliance
27
28

1 can be presumed under the circumstances. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unfair
2 methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices, Plaintiff and other Class
3 Members have suffered damages—an ascertainable loss—in an amount to be proved at trial.

4 **COUNT VII**
5 **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

6 222. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and
7 incorporates such allegations by reference herein.

8 223. As alleged herein, Defendant was unjustly enriched at the expense of Plaintiff and
9 other Class Members by virtue of the latter's paying for Defendant's VCDs.

10 224. Defendant profited immensely from introducing a carcinogen into the United States
11 for human consumption. What's more, because Defendant's VCDs were adulterated and
12 misbranded, their distribution and sale in the United States was illegal.

13 225. Plaintiff and other Class Members were unjustly deprived of money or benefits by
14 Defendant. It would be inequitable and unconscionable for Defendant to retain the profit, benefit,
15 and other compensation obtained from Plaintiff and other Class Members as a result of its wrongful
16 conduct alleged in this Master Complaint. There is no adequate remedy at law for Plaintiff and
17 other Class Members.

18 226. Plaintiff and other Class Members are entitled to seek and do seek restitution from
19 Defendant as well as an order from this Court requiring disgorgement of all profits, benefits, and
20 other compensation obtained by Defendant by virtue of its wrongful conduct.

21 **COUNT VIII**
22 **NEGLIGENCE**

23 227. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and
24 incorporates such allegations by reference herein.

1 228. Defendant owed a duty to Plaintiff and the Class to use and exercise reasonable and
2 due care in the manufacturing of its VCDs.

3 229. Defendant owed a duty to Plaintiff and the Class to ensure that the VCDs it sold in
4 the United States were therapeutically equivalent to branded Chantix and complied with cGMPs
5 and were not adulterated or misbranded.

6 230. Defendant owed a duty to care to Plaintiff and the Class because they were the
7 foreseeable, reasonable, and probable user of VCDs and victim of Defendant's fraudulent and
8 deceptive activities. Defendant knew, or should have known, that its VCDs were not
9 therapeutically equivalent to branded Chantix and did not comply with cGMPs and were
10 adulterated and misbranded, and each was in the best position to uncover and remedy these
11 shortcomings.

12 231. Defendant failed to do this. Defendant inadequately oversaw the manufacture and
13 sale of its own VCDs. Defendant knew that ignoring the manufacturing issues surrounding its
14 VCDs would damage Plaintiff and the Class and increase its own profits.

15 232. Defendant maintained or should have maintained a special relationship with
16 Plaintiff and the Class, as they were obligated to ensure that its VCDs complied with cGMPs and
17 was not adulterated or misbranded.

18 233. Defendant had a duty to exercise reasonable care in the manufacture, quality
19 control, and distribution of VCDs. Defendant's failure to exercise this duty, in spite of knowing
20 or recklessly disregarding the risks of nitrosamine contamination and related cGMP deviations or
21 failures that meant Defendant could not assure that its VCDs were of appropriate quality, identity,
22 purity, or strength, was a breach of Defendant's duty.

234. Defendant's own actions and inactions created a foreseeable risk of harm to Plaintiff and the Class. Defendant's misconduct included, but was not limited to, failing to oversee actions taken in the manufacture and sale of its VCDs.

235. Defendant breached duties owed to Plaintiff and the Class by failing to exercise reasonable care sufficient to protect the interests and meet the needs of Plaintiff and the Class.

236. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligent conduct, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury and are entitled to damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

COUNT IX
NEGLIGENCE PER SE

237. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and incorporates such allegations by reference herein.

238. Defendant owed a duty to Plaintiff and the Class to use and exercise reasonable and due care in the manufacturing of its VCDs.

239. Defendant owed a duty to Plaintiff and the Class to ensure that the VCDs it sold in the United States were therapeutically equivalent to branded Chantix and complied with cGMPs and were not adulterated or misbranded.

240. Defendant owed a duty to Plaintiff and the Class because each state, territory, and possession has adopted or adheres to federal cGMP and adulteration standards, including but not limited to the following parallel state statutes:

- a. Alabama Code §§ 20-1-24 and -27(1);
- b. Alaska Statutes § 17.20.290(a)(1);
- c. Arizona Statutes §§ 32-1965(1), (2) and -1966(3);
- d. Arkansas Code § 20-56-215(1);
- e. California Health and Safety Code §§ 111295 and 111400;

- f. Colorado Statutes §§ 25-5-403(1)(a), (b) and -414(1)(c);
- g. Title 16, Delaware Code §§ 3302 and 3303(2);
- h. District of Columbia Code § 48-702(2);
- i. Florida Statutes §§ 499.005(1) and .006(3);
- j. Georgia Code § 26-3-3(1);
- k. Hawaii Revised Statutes §§ 328-6(1) and -14(1)(B)(ii);
- l. Idaho Code § 37-115(a);
- m. Chapter 410, Illinois Statutes §§ 620/3.1 and /14(a)(2)(B);
- n. Iowa Code §§ 126.3(1) and .9(1)(c);
- o. Kentucky Statutes § 217.175(1);
- p. Maryland Code, Health–General §§ 21-216(c)(5)(2) and -256(1);
- q. Massachusetts General Laws chapter 94 §§ 186 and 190;
- r. Minnesota Statutes §§ 151.34(1) and .35(1);
- s. Missouri Statutes § 196.015(1);
- t. Montana Code §§ § 50-31-305(3) and -501(1);
- u. Nebraska Revised Statutes §§ 71-2461(2) and -2481;
- v. Nevada Statutes § 585.520(1);
- w. New Hampshire Revised Statutes §§ 146:1(I) and :4(V);
- x. New Mexico Statutes §§ 26-1-3(A) and -10(A);
- y. New York Education Law § 6811;
- z. North Dakota Century Code §§ 19-02.1-02(1) and .1-13(3);
- aa. Ohio Code § 3715.52(A)(1);
- bb. Oklahoma Statutes title 63 § 1-1402(a);

- cc. Title 35, Pennsylvania Statutes § 780-113(a)(1);
- dd. Title 21, Rhode Island General Laws § 21-3-3(1);
- ee. South Carolina Code §§ 39-23-30(a)(2)(B) and -80(A)(1);
- ff. South Dakota Code §§ 39-15-3 and -10;
- gg. Title 18, Vermont Statutes § 4052(1);
- hh. Virginia Code § 54.1-3457(1);
- ii. West Virginia Code §§ 16-7-1 and -2(a)(3); and
- jj. Wyoming Statutes §§ 35-7-111(a)(i)–(iv), (vi) and -116.

241. Defendant failed to comply with federal cGMPs and federal adulteration standards.

242. As a result of Defendant's failures to do so, Defendant's own actions and inactions created a foreseeable risk of harm to Plaintiff and the Class.

243. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligent conduct, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury and are entitled to damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

COUNT X **MEDICAL MONITORING**

244. Plaintiff repeats each and every allegation contained in the paragraphs above and incorporates such allegations by reference herein.

245. Defendant owed a duty to Plaintiff and the Class to use and exercise reasonable and due care in the manufacturing of its VCDs.

246. As a proximate result of Defendant Virgin Scent's acts and omissions, Plaintiff and each other class member are at an increased risk of developing cancer above the normal base-level risk.

247. As alleged above, Defendant's VCDs were contaminated with a nitrosamine, a known human carcinogen.

1 248. Plaintiff and each other class member may not develop cancer for many years.

2 249. Plaintiff and each other class member are at an increased risk as they used
3 Defendant's VCDs, and as a result were exposed to a contaminant, being exposed to quantities and
4 over periods of time sufficient to establish an exposure level that is considered to be hazardous to
5 health, and that is considered to be sufficient to cause cancer or increase the risk of developing
6 cancer.

7
8 250. Specifically, Plaintiff and each other class member were exposed to greater than
9 normal nitrosamines; indeed, the levels present led to the nationwide recall of Defendant's VCDs,
10 as the levels were above any threshold recommended by the FDA.

11
12 251. The exposure was caused solely and proximately by Defendant's failures to
13 adequately manufacture its VCDs; Defendant's failures to address discrepancies in batches of their
14 VCDs during quality control testing (or requiring same); Defendant's material misrepresentations
15 and other deceptive practices in continuing to claim that its VCDs were safe for use and did not
16 present a risk of cancer or other physical bodily injury.

17
18 252. Defendant had a duty to Plaintiff and other class members to disclose any defect,
19 contamination, impurity or other potential health hazard known or discoverable by Defendant, and
20 to ensure that its VCDs were safe, reliable, and non-hazardous for human use—its intended
21 purpose.

22
23 253. Defendant's own negligent acts and omissions resulted an increased risk of
24 developing cancer for Plaintiff and each other class member. Cancer is a serious disease-causing
25 life-threatening illness and debilitating cellular, genetic, and physical injury. Technology,
26 analytical tools, tests and/or monitoring procedures exist and are readily available to provide for
27 the testing and early detection of cancer in patients. These technologies, tools, tests and/or
28

1 monitoring procedures are accepted and widely used by the scientific and medical community.
2 These existing scientific methods include, but are not limited to, guaiac-based fecal occult blood
3 test (gFOBT), fecal immunochemical test (FIT), FIT-DNA test, Flexible Sigmoidoscopy,
4 Colonoscopy, and CT Colonography (Virtual Colonoscopy).

5 254. Early detection of cancer in patients is one of the best, and sometimes the only
6 means to treat cancer such that it does not cause lasting, permanent injury, illness, or death.
7

8 255. Early detection of cancer in patients necessarily allows patients to avail themselves
9 of myriad forms of treatment, each of which is capable of altering the course of the illness, such
10 as bringing the cancer into remission, removal of any malignant tumors, and other treatment to
11 alleviate injury.
12

13 256. The tests and treatments for the early detection and treatment of cancer must be
14 prescribed by a qualified physician, and are conducted according to the latest, contemporary, and
15 widely accepted scientific principles. Because nitrosamine-associated cancer screenings are not
16 conducted with the frequency necessary to identify cancer in the absence of exposure to benzene,
17 the prescribed monitoring regime is different from that normally recommended in the absence of
18 exposure. Plaintiff and each other class member require more frequent screenings not within the
19 purview of routine medical exams.
20

21 257. The monitoring regime sought is different than normal screening for cancers in the
22 absence of benzene exposure, and the regime is reasonably necessary to evaluate and monitor the
23 sub-cellular damage suffered by Plaintiff and each other class member as set forth in this sub-
24 section. Indeed, absent the screenings and regime sought here, Plaintiff and each other class
25 member as set forth in this sub-section, would not normally receive adequate screenings that are
26
27
28

1 reasonably necessary according to contemporary scientific principles (see, e.g., Agency for Toxic
2 Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR))

3 Plaintiff and each other class member seek injunctive and monetary relief, including
4 compensatory damages for, and the creation of a fund to adequately finance the costs of, medical
5 monitoring procedures (1) to notify and alert all people exposed to benzene as aforesaid of their
6 exposure and the potential consequences, (2) to provide for necessary testing and screening
7 including but not limited to blood tests, physical examinations, imaging, colonoscopies,
8 endoscopies, biopsies, and other similar methods for examination, biopsies, pathologic, histologic,
9 and oncologic evaluations, oncologic, histologic, surgical and other necessary medical
10 consultations, (3) to provide for necessary medical and surgical procedures for diagnosis and
11 treatment, (4) to provide for all necessary evaluations and treatment, attorneys' fees, costs, interest,
12 and such further relief as the Court deems equitable and just.
13
14

15 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

16 For these reasons, Plaintiff prays for the following judgment:

- 17 a. An order certifying this action as a class action;
- 18 b. An order appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative, and appointing
19 undersigned counsel as Class Counsel to represent the Class;
- 20 c. A declaration that Defendant is liable under each and every one of the
21 above-enumerated causes of action;
- 22 d. An order awarding appropriate preliminary and/or final injunctive relief
23 against the conduct of Defendant described above;
- 24 e. Payment to Plaintiff and Class Members of all damages, exemplary or
25 punitive damages, and/or restitution associated with the conduct for all
26 causes of action in an amount to be proven at trial, including but not limited
27
28

1 to the full amounts paid or reimbursed for the VCDs; the costs to replace or
2 return VCDs because of recalls; and the increases in the amounts paid for
3 non-adulterated, non-misbranded, VCDs in the wake of the recalls;

- 4 f. An award of attorneys' fees, expert witness fees, and costs, as provided by
5 applicable law or as would be reasonable from any recovery of monies
6 recovered for or benefits bestowed on the Class Members;
7
8 g. An award of statutory penalties to the extent available;
9
10 h. Interest as provided by law, including but not limited to pre-judgment and
11 post-judgment interest as provided by rule or statute; and
12
13 i. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just, equitable, or
proper.

14 **JURY DEMAND**

15 Plaintiff respectfully requests a trial by jury on all causes of action so triable.

16 Dated: This 14th day of November 2022.

17 Respectfully submitted,

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